THE BUN, New York City. Panus-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and

Postage to foreign countries added.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication with to have rejected articles returned, the

Facts.

must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The main facts of the war are too important and too helpful and too creditable to the country for them to be buried beneath sorrow at the war's accidents or resentment at the defects of its administration. Leaving out the incalculable political benefits of victory, the army's record would re main surprising after proof of every fault charged against any official connected with it, in or out of uniform.

Even if Gen. SHAFTER had been as incompetent a commander at Santiago as disapproving criticism declares he was, the cam paigu there closed with success of scarcely paralleled brilliancy, and the American who would rather condemn SHAPTER than rejoice in his army's triumph fails in due apprecia tion of it.

Even if Secretary ALGER had been the most incompetent and unworthy Secretary that ever sat in the War Department, the total of actual achievement on the part of that bureau, in comparison with the number of troops supplied, would still surpass all precedents.

If the sick who have come back to us from the awful climate of Cuba had suffered from blunders and neglect in the full measure charged against the War Department, it would remain true that the care and comforts given to them have far exceeded any standards ever before known in

The total death list is peculiarly small. It has been a wonderful war, of which, after it is all finally over, the marks of grief and misfortune will be marvellously few, but the marks of national glory and good will be broad, deep, and indelit

The Rough Riders.

The mustering out of the First United States Cavalry (Volunteers) universally and affectionately known as Roosevelt's Rough Riders, will end the history of one of the liveliest bodies of fighting men ever collected. The regiment was made up of all sorts and conditions of men, but was one in a common love of adventure, in a certain recklessness born of high spirits, the habit of physical exercise and delight in life in the open air. The social contrasts in it have been excessively dwelt upon. Between the cowboys of the West and South and the athletic men of leisure of the East there has long been a sort of freemasonry. In the best days of cowpunching the clubs and colleges of the East were well represented in that inspiriting profession. The freedom and exercise and taste of bardship it afforded were attractive to men reared luxuriously but having strong in their blood the temper of action.

The Easterners of this sort were worthy comrades of the tough and wiry citizens from the West who were the framework of the regiment. The tenderfoot is often gibed by these rollicking scourers of the plains, but he generally has to confess to an admiration for them, although they are sometimes absurd and occasionally, as young barbarians all at play, they make nuisances of themselves. Their health is oo good to permit them to enjoy a tame existence. They are always looking for exercise and sometimes for trouble.

Composed of many elements, this regiment, carefully trained by Wood and ROOSEVELT, retained the characteristics of its principal element, tremendous energy and delight in danger. The men showed them in Cuba, cavaliers without horses but not without glory. The fatalistic unconsciousness or slighting of death in the pursuit of what they set out to do, a feeling which, to our mind, is more common among Americans than among any other people, seems to have been strong among the Rough Riders. Like Mr. KIPLING'S American, they are ready

"To green the iron hand of Fate. Or shake with Destiny for beers."

They have been praised too much perhaps, and ought to sacrifice to NEMESIS. They may not be better than many other regiments, but then they are mighty good. And it has been their good fortune to appeal to the artist, to stir the imagination by brilliant qualities and theatrical properties. if you will. The blood more stirs at Father DUMAS than at ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

Well, these fellows of ROOSEVELT'S have the essential military virtues as well as certain unessential but interesting exterior and interior peculiarities. They have fought well and done well, and we wish them success and honor and sufficient exercise as long as they live. In remembrance of men like FISH and TIFFANY and CAPRON, if for no other reason, the Rough Riders will always have a warm corner in the heart of New York.

As for the Colonel of the Rough Riders, he is the kind of man to whom his fellow citizens are liable to give a commission at any time, be it war or peace.

1898 Elections.

These are the States which will have woted for Governor and State officers this year, with the total vote cast in each at

the Presidenti	al electi	on of 1896:	
New York 1	,545,950	Georgia	163,061
Pennsylvania1	,194,255	Arkaneas	149,397
Texas	544,780	Maine	118,598
Michigan	544,492	Oregon	97,887
Wisconsin	447,411	New Hampshire.	88,670
Massachusetts	401,568	South Dakota	82,950
New Jersey	871,014	South Carolina	68,907
Minnesots	841,687	Vermont	68,828
Kansas		Rhode Island	
Tennesses	831,998	North Dakota	47,879
California		Idaho	29,695
Nebraska	224,171	Wyoming	20,863
Alabama	194,572	Nevada	10,815
Colorado			********
Connectiont	174 300	Motel .	

These States, it will be seen, cast much more than one-half of the total vote of 14,-071,096 in the Union in 1896. Among them Rhode Island voted in April of this year, Oregon in June and Alabama in August. Arkansas, Vermont and Maine will vote in September, on the 5th, 6th and 12th

In other States the elections this year will

ernor, and the vote cast in each at the Presidential election of 1896 was: .1,090,889 North Carolina, 329,710

1.014.202 Florida Indiana 657,803 Illinois votes for a State Tressurer; Ohlo, Indiana and Iowa for a Secretary of State; Missouri, North Carolina and Florida for a

Court of Appeals or Supreme Court Judge,

and Delaware for Treasurer and Auditor. Of the ninety United States Senators representing the forty-five States, the terms of thirty, or one-third of the whole number, will expire on March 4, 1899. The thirty States, in each of which the term of one Senator expires at that date, are these, and

their vote in	1896 is a	ilso tabulated	
New York	1,545,956	West Virginia	201,739
Pennsylvania	1,194,255	Connecticut	174,890
Ohio	1.014,293	Maine	118,593
Missouri	674,019	Utah	96,124
Indiana	687,805	Washington	93,588
Texas	544,786	Mississippi	70,566
Michigan		Vermont	63,828
Wisconsin	447,411	Rhode Island	53,785
Massachusetts.	401,568	Montana	58,217
New Jersey	871,014	North Dakota	47,879
Minnesota,	841,687	Florida	46,451
Tennesses	821,998	Delaware	81,460
California	299,508	Wyoming	20,863
Virginia	294,064	Nevada	10,815
Maryland	250,842	-	
Nebraska	224,171	Total1	0,189,216

A few of these States, notably Maryland, Ohio and Rhode Island, have already held their Senatorial elections. It will be observed that this list includes all the most populous States of the Union, with the exeption of Illinois, Kentucky and Iowa, and indicates the vast national importance of the State elections yet to be held. Moreover, throughout the Union the members of the next Congress are to be elected, except in the few States where they have been elected already. The composition of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-sixth Congress depends upon those elections, and consequently the voters will necessarily be most impressed with the responsibility of dealing with the great national questions growing out of the war. In New York, specifically, the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor and the minor State officers, usually elected in alternate years, are all to be voted for this year; all members of the Legislature in both branches and members of Congress are to be elected.

It will be the last general Congressional election before the Presidential election of 1900 and the last held subject to the national census of 1890. Never since this Government was founded has there been an appeal to the judgment of the people of graver consequence. The future of this great republic depends on that election. No questions which are relatively of any importance enter into the election anywhere except those affecting the national destiny.

The Alleged Anglo-German Alliance.

If there is ground for the report that an alliance has been arranged between Great Britain and Germany, there is a much better prospect of prolonged peace in Europe than the Czar's disarmament proposal offered. It is also probable that the British policy in the Far East will now be carried out, whether this policy contemplates the support of China's territorial integrity or the practical partition of the Middle Kingdom by well defined spheres of influence. There will be in fine no longer room for doubt that the views put forward by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN at Birmingham have been adopted by the Salisbury Cabinet, and that England's isolation is a thing of the past. It is less than four months since Mr.

CHAMBERLAIN'S memorable speech was delivered in the Town Hall of Birmingham, yet already the programme propounded on May 13 is far advanced toward fulfilment Mr. CHAMBERLAIN began by pointing out that, for nearly half a century, or since the close of the Crimean war, England had been suffering from a disease which he diagnosed as the outcome of her policy of political aloofness. "Splendid isolation," somebody called it during the Jubilee celebration, but it was suggested that the consequences in the Far East had been by no means splendid. He passed over the cases of Armenia and Crete, where England's isolation had forbidden her to follow the dictates of her heart and conscience, but he insisted that no statesman, who was unwilling to see British industries irreparably crippled, could shut his eyes to the fact that, without a change of policy, the vast actual and prospective markets of China would be lost to England. Even her retention of Egypt, the principal way station on the short route to India, was threatened, owing to her lack of a single thoroughgoing friend among the great European powers. Having thus laid his finger on the malady, which was sapping the foundations of British progress and prosperity, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN proceeded to prescribe three remedies.

His first prescription was the consolidation of the British Empire and the infusion into all its parts of a spirit of imperial patriotism and union. His next remedy was the establishment of close and permanent amity with the United States, concerning which he did not hesitute to say that, terrible as war might be, even war itself would be cheaply purchased if, in a great and noble cause, the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack should wave together over an English-speaking coalition. It is certain that a serious and by no means fruitless effort has been made to apply the two remedles thus suggested. Never before in the history of the British Empire have the ties which connect the mother country with her great colonies and dependencies been generally stronger, and never, since the revolt of the American colonies, has there been, on this side of the Atlantic, so much evidence of good will toward Great Britain, a good will resulting from the knowledge that she prevented an

interposition of other European States on behalf of Spain. The third remedy proposed by Mr. CHAM-BERLAIN for the dangers menacing British trade was an alliance with one of the great powers. Without this, he warned his auditors, they would be unable to inflict any substantial injury upon Russia, or to thwart the designs of that country in the Far East, although British and Russian interests in China were irreconcilable. He reminded his hearers that England's share of China's trade was already so enormous and the po tentialities of that trade were so gigantic that no more vital question than the method trade against destruction had ever been presented for the decision of a nation Vital, however, as the question was, it could not be solved successfully, unless England aloofness. "If," he said, "the policy of nition of his fitness for the place. isolation which has hitherto been the policy of this country is to be maintained in the future, then the fate of the Chinese Empire may be, probably will be, hereafter decided without reference to our wishes, and in deflance of our interests." Then followed a sen- tional sympathies. He has been simply a soltence, the significance of which was not per-

rusal should have shown that Germany was pointed at, rather than Japan, inasmuch as British Jingoes have studiously flattered the last-named country, while never miss-

ing a chance of reviling Germany. "If, on the other hand," said Mr. CHAM-BERLAIN, "we are determined to enforce the policy of the open door, to preserve an equal opportunity for trade with all our rivals, then we must not allow Jingoes to drive us into a quarrel with all the world at the same time, and we must not reject the idea of an alliance with those powers whose interests most nearly approximate to our own." The plural, "powers," is used, and, as a matter of fact, an Anglo-German alliance could, in the Far East, count upon the assistance of Japan, whose interests

nearly approximate to theirs. The precise scope and conditions of the reported alliance have not been as yet divulged, but it should not be difficult to forecast some of its results. There is, in truth, scarcely any quarter of the globe where Anglo-German cooperation might not have material effects. With Germany's support, which would carry that of Austria-Italy's is already assured-England would be able to abolish the so-called "mixed tribunals," which trammel her control of the Nile land, and which have saddled the expense of the Soudan expedition upon the British instead of the Khedival treasury. The important problem of Morocco might also receive a solution counter to the interests of France, although England and Germany may not deem it worth while to disturb the existing Mohammedan rule in the northwest corner of Africa. By the will be enabled to purchase Delagoa Bay from Portugal, and thus wall off the Transvaal Republic from the sea. Henceforth encysted within British possessions, the Boers must be, eventually, merged in a South African Confederation. On the east coast of Africa, the influence of an Anglo-German coalition is likely to become so preponderant that the intrigues of France and Russia in Abyssinia will be brought to naught.

At Teheran, also, the representatives of Russia will lose their present ascendancy the moment it is known that Russia will fear to resort to war, being unable, in her present financial situation, to make head against the combination of England with the Triple Alliance.

No less striking will be the change ob served at Constantinople. The rôle of vassal to the Czar, into which, of late, the Sultan has seemed drifting will be exchanged for complete subservience to Anglo-German dictation. It is probable that to Germany will be conceded the protectorate over Syria, to which France has long aspired, together with rights of colonization on the seacoast of Anatolia. With England's aid, the project of a marriage between the young Queen WILHELMINA of Holland and a German Prince would be almost certainly carried out, and the joint pressure of the coalition might even in duce the Netherlands to become a constituent State of the German Empire, which would thus acquire in the Dutch East Indies a splendid colonial domain. In China, a combination of England and Germany, backed as it surely would be by Japan, and morally strengthened by the good will of the United States, could dispel forever the Russian dream of dominating the Middle Kingdom, and in one way or another keep the markets of China permanently open to the world.

In Europe France would be the principal ufferer by an Anglo-German league, which would, practically, mean the adhesion of England to the Triple Alliance. Russia. which, by her disarmament proposal, has already shown herself disposed to postpone indefinitely the satisfaction of French longing for Alsace-Lorraine, would not dream of combating four great powers in the pursuit of find herself condemned to hopeless isolation, the very fate which she designed for us when she urged upon the rest of Europe a foint intervention in favor of Spain.

One of the Finest Characters of the War

No officer who has served in this war deserves higher honor, both as a soldler and a manly character, than Major-Gen. Jo-SEPH WHEELER. The State of Alabama, of which he has been so long a Representative in Congress, has reason to be proud of him, and that his candidacy for re-election is practically unopposed proves that the State is worthy of such a citizen. He ought to receive the unanimous vote of his dis trict, every citizen deeming it a privilege that he has an opportunity to give that rec ognition of Gen. Wheeler's gallant and brilliant service in the war, and his ability and magnanimity as a man.

Undoubtedly Gen. WHEELER was one of the most powerful instruments in winning for American arms the lustre of the triumpl at Santiago. He was associated intimately with Gen. SHAFTER in planning the impetu ous movement, which innumerable obstacles did not prevent from accomplishing its purpose in compelling the surrender of Santiago, and of Spanish troops, twice as many as were contained in our army actually engaged. It was three weeks only from the time of the landing of our force to the completely victorious conclusion of the under taking. The vigor, audacity and breathless rapidity of the operation recall some of the most brilliant achievements of the Confed erate Army in the civil war, by STONEWALL Jackson, for instance, and they took the enemy by surprise and demoralized him.

Gen. Wheeler stepped from Congres into the military service at the outbreak of the war. He had been trained as a soldier. having been graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in 1859. Having served in the regular army up to the time of the civil war, he resigned to enter the Confederate service, in which he fought through out, rising from the rank of Lieutenant of Artillery to the command of the Cavalry Corps of the Western army. Upon the death of the famous Gen. STUART, he became the se nior cavalry General of the Confederate ser vice, and he distinguished himself as a commander in many important engagements We recite these facts to show that Gen. WHEELER is no less a soldier in spirit than by training and experience, and the judgment which recalled him to the national military service in the war with Spain and of safeguarding England's share of that gave him high rank in it was of well justified sagacity. Upon the close of the civil war Gen. Wheeler engaged quietly and unostentatiously in civil pursuits, and his selection as a Representative in Congress was willing to depart from the attitude of from Alabama was due to the public recog

Gen. WHEELER is a Democrat and a South ern man, strong in his attachment to the South, but in this war there has not appeared in either his conduct or speech the slightest indication of his political or sec dier of the United States, gallant, faithful, be for offices other than that of the Gov- ceived at the time, although a careful pe- efficient, resourceful, and always magnani-

mous. No complaints have come from him concerning either his superiors or subordinates, or of his treatment and the circum stances in which he was placed. He has accepted his conditions without a word of cavil, has remained cheerful and confident always, even under the depression of illness peculiarly provocative of irritability, has obeyed orders without question or criticism, and in all ways has sought to make himself useful to his country and helpful to his military comrades. He has never pushed himself forward, never blown his own trumpet never posed for admiration, but has gone about the pursuit of his duty, thinking of it rather than of himself.

That is a characterization of the highest type of the soldler and the best quality of manhood, and that it is just and in no respect exaggerated will be, we are sure, the judgment of all the army cognizant of the services of Gen. WHEELER and it should be the judgment of all his countrymen likewise. The temptation to magnify deficiencies, errors or shortcomings of the war, real or imaginary, for the political benefit of his party, the opposition to the Administration, might have been strong for a less sterling character, but it was power less with Gen. WHEELER. In no utterance made by him during the period of hostilities or since its close has he exhibited any other disposition than a desire to dea justly with every individual and every de partment of the military service, and he has not hesitated to repel indignantly care less or malicious assaults upon their ability and fidelity which meaner spirits were seeking to turn to political profit. Being such withdrawal of German opposition England | a man, just, gallant, honorable, magnanimous, and of unusual competence to judge of the matters in dispute because of his close association with the Santiago campaign and his command of the camp to which that army has returned, his opinions and decla rations on the subject must have with the public the weight of an impartial and a final decision.

The Rival Pacific Cables.

The great events of the present year have palpably stimulated the long-pending enterprises to establish telegraphic communica tion across the Pacific. The British project is, of course, distinct from ours, and depends on its value as an intercolonial line connecting Australia and New Zealand with Canada. Yet since its use for general commerce must largely be considered in the es timates for its maintenance, even though its strategic advantages may insure for it some imperial support, the prospect of an American line undoubtedly spurs its projectors to fresh vigor just now.

The great trouble with the British enterprise has been to determine the relative proportions of the cost to be borne by the mperial Government and by the various colonies. The latest suggestion on the subject was that contained in our Wellington despatches the other day, namely, that New Zealand should join the other Austraian colonies in guaranteeing four-ninths of the cost of construction, her own share being one-eighth, while Canada should be intrusted with building the line.

Whatever may come of this proposition there can be no doubt that our country will have a Pacific cable of its own, and it is highly probable that the final arrangements for it will be made at the next session of Congress. Our annexations in the Pacific are too important to allow any needless delay, and the routes proposed at former sessions of Congress have been modified in view of those annexations. The Pacific Cable Company, of which Mr. SCRYMSER is President, has arranged a route which, starting at or near San Francisco, will proceed to Honolulu, thence to an island selected in the Caroline Archipelago, thence to Guam. our new possession in the Ladrones. and on to Manila, with a branch also such a purpose. It is France that would to Japan. It is a significant indication of the way this project grows that it has lately been proposed to run a branch from the main line to Australia, thus challenging the British line in its chosen field, and also a branch north from San Francisco to Sitka thence across to the Aleutian Islands, and so on to Japan.

While the British project has the advantage of the great local interests of Australia and Canada to back it, ours can rely, we think, on the hearty support of Congress, and probably also on that of Japan. At all events, it now seems certain that, whether the British project ever gets into the field or not, ours will be there.

A Candidate Easily Found.

If the Nomination is seeking the Man, we advise it to take the first train for the Onondaga Reservation. The Man is there and he is not hiding. From the Salt Licks to the Salt River, that great watering place of candidates, there is nobody to beat him. Hear the convincing testimony of the Hon. JAMES K. McGuire of the Syracuse Courier as to the merits of the Hon. James K. Mc-Guine, Mayor of Syracuse and candidate for the Democratic nomination for Gov-

by the Democratic State Convention has so strong hold upon the great mass of the voters of the State as has James K. McGuine. His sympathies are not only with this class, but with his voice and pen he tics to advance their interests."

He sympathizes with the great mass of voters. Consequently the great mass of voters must sympathize with him. Read his description of the qualifications

required: "The Democratic candidate for Governor this year if the party hopes to succeed in the election, must be a Democrat who has antagonized no interests and whom no interests antagonize. He must be, more-over, a vote getter as well as a standard bearer, qualified in all other respects. His character, his personality and his record should be such as to rouse all elements of the party and all classes of voters to his enthusiastic support, and his candidacy should be a guarantee, in case of his election, of a wise, prudent and economical administration of State Government for the benefit of all the people, and for the promotion of the best interests of the State."

Fortunately "in JAMES K. McGuire are combined, as in no other candidate, all these and many more qualifications which will be urged upon the attention of the Democratic State Convention when it comes to name its candidate for Governor." Mr. McGuire names his candidate every day.

Some one writes to Literature that "auto da fe" is a blunder. There is no "da," so the correspondent writes, existing in Spanish. The correct rendering is "auto de fe," and so we have been blundering ever since the time of the Inquisition.—

New York Times.

Supposing, however, that "auto da fé' should happen to be Portuguese, and not Spanish. There would be no blunder in it then.

State Senator Sheldon, Populist, of Kan sas, objects to Governor LEEDY's charge that all the courts in the country are rotten "From the rule of such a creature," says SHELDON, "may GoD deliver us!" The Senator forgets that Governor LEEDT learned from his curator and prisecretary, that great diplomatist and

warrior, Col. En Little, a highly figurative Oriental language from which a large discount for cash should always be made. If Col. LITTLE had never discovered Egypt, Governor LEEDY's messages and public documents would have missed their brightest postes. But Col. Larras should come back and take better care of his stock. The dogs of Egypt are barking at the Pyramids again.

THE ORIGINAL ROOSEVELT MAN.

Evidence That He Is Mr. Thurlow Weed To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I do not know who claims to be the "original Roosevelt man," nor that it matters, but on the 27th of June I wrote to my old friend, W. O. O'Neill then senior Captain of the rough riders, addressing the letter to him "Near Santiago, Cuba, via Key West," and saying: "Give my congratulations to Roosevelt. We will have to make him President in 1900—Governor of New York

him President in 1900—Governor of New York this fail."

My letter, which here follows, was returned to me only to-day, unopened. By the time it had reached Cuba loyal and gallant O'Neill had been killed at San Juan. New Yore, Sept. 3, 1898.

MY DEAR BUCKEY: The papers all contain an ac count of your daring attempt to rescue two men from drowning. I beg you not to expose yourself so needlessly. Have felt very much worried for you safety these days. The fighting must have been fearfully hot for you in the advance guard. Even the Spanish papers comment favorably upon the daring of your command. But for God's sake, my dear friend, keep your head level; do not expose yourself so needlessly. It may even now be too late, but in case you have any instructions to leave in case of your death, send them to me at once and they will carried out faithfully. When you get this try to cable me how you are. My address is "Pretti Maid. New York." I will at once communicate word to Mrs. O'Nelli. Give my respectful sympathy to Major Brodie and congratulations to Col. Roosevelt. We will have to make him President in 1909-Governor of New York this fall. God bless and guard you, old man. From your friend.

What Soldiers Have Suffered.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Does the patriotism of to-day differ from that displayed in 1861 and 1777, or are the complaints printed in daily newspapers made chiefly by men who are grumblers by nature, who would find fault with their wives or their mothers. In the absence of information concerning army move-ments, plans, and contingencies, after the people at Washington wisely established a censo ship, certain publications which came under my observation were reduced to the necessity of printing camp gossip-the scandal, the utterances of jealous, spiteful and cowardly men.

The punishment Napoleon imposed upon incompetent and dishonest commissaries, quar termasters and contractors was not too severe

competent and distionest commissaries, quartermasters and contractors was not too severe. But has this war been conducted in a manner that justifies such headlines as these, taken from a newspaper printed in this city?

SUFFERING IN
ALL THE CAMPS

Lack of Food, Shelter and Medicine was the Bule in All of the Big Tented Cities.

Terrible Fever Statistics Coming from Gen. Shafter.
What Medical Experts Have to Say About It.

There were complaints at the outbreak of the civil war. The papers gave space to the grumbling made in the first three months service, but I leave it to The Sun to say if, making due allowance for the long interval of peace from the war with Mexico, in which very few participated and which was not a popular war, to the first Bull Run, the proportion of complaints was as grent as in the war with Spain.

Let me cite the experience of one regiment in 1845 and 1856, or after the war ended:

The Seventy-seventh Pennsyivania Infantry was one of the regiments sent to Texas when Louis Napoleon's plans received the attention of the Government. Three companies were composed of new recruits; the other companies were veterans who had served three years and re-enlisted when their time was out. From the day the regiment reached New Orleans on its journey to Texas until it returned to New Orleans, in the latter part of December, the members of the regiment experienced severe lilness. In Texas there were times when it was difficult.

journey to Texas until it returned to New Orleans, in the latter part of December, the members of the regiment experienced severe liness. In Texas there were times when it was difficult to find men capable of performing necessary guard duty.

The Seventy-seventh arrived at Indianola, Texas, on the 27th of July, 1885. It remained at Camp Stanley, four miles above Victoria, until the 1st of October. The records at Washington and Harrisburg show that sixty-one members of the regiment died while going to Camp Stanley, in the camp and returning from it. How many of those who received sick leave and were sent to hospitals died there is no means of knowing—I give you the record of men buried at New Orleans and in the neighborhood of Victoria. There must be nearly forty in the graves near the railway station at Victoria, Sixty-one deaths, five of the volunteer veterans, fifty-six of the new men.

The regiment was fifteen days on a freight boat coming from New Orleans to Cincinnati. The weather was cold, for it was in the first part of January. The men had to wait until the fires under the boilers were drawn, when they enjoyed the luxury of hot coffee. There were days when they had none. One company (B) occupied the hold. The regiment was brought from Cincinnati to Pittsburg in box cars, and arrived in this city on the 1st of January, ne old weather.

brought from Cincinnati to Pittsburg in box cars, and arrived in this city on the 1st of January, in cold weather.

I do not think any reference to these things was made in print. If anything was said in print I would likely have seen it. Reference is not made to the record now for the purpose of lessening the services rendered by the men who have risked what, in my opinion, is a greater risk than battle-yellow lever-but to remind not only those who took up arms three months ago, but the public, that the glory of American arms can only be lessened by Americans themselves. David Lowry. y Americans themselves, Pittsburg, Sept. 2. DAVID LOWRY.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: If I am correctly informed, there are many avenues and efrect within the territory of Greater New York which have not yet been officially named. Would it not be a be coming tribute to the memory of persons, and events which have stirred the hearts of the American people, even during the brief period of the present year and tend to keep before the eyes and thoughts of our rising generation the names of such persons and events to name such avenues and streets after them and streets above referred to after McKinley, Dewey Sampson, Schley, Watson, Dole and others worthy of the distinction, then after Manila, Hawaii, Santiago, Guantanamo, El Caney, San Juan, and suc other places as since the events of the recent past will become of historic importance to all Americans be taken up by our city government? 788 BROADWAY, Sept. 2, WILLIAM GREVEL

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The war has left us in the eyes of the world respected, feared, and henored. Never before in our history Americans been so deferred to abroad, and I can speak from personal experience, having but lately arrived from Europe, where it is a proud thing to be an American to-day. HENRY WARNER LEE. FARWOOD STATION, N. J., Sept. 1.

Against Medals Not Given by the Govern

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The donation of medals to the crew of the cruiser Brooklyn by the citizens of Brooklyn is mistaken though well-meant zeal. Is it not self-evident that the whole value of United States war medals will be depreciated to the level of Schuetzenfest medals and the like, if every city that gives a name to a warship can give medals to the crew on any occasion its citizens may deem proper? Officers and men in our naval and military services cannot accept decorations from foreign Gov ernments except by permission of Congress. This is a very proper restriction, and Congress should prohibit any members of the two services from accept ing medals gotten up by all sorts of unauthorized people. If this movement is not stopped we will soon have Baltimore and Boston and Topeks outdoing each other in the number and the size of the
medals they may issue, and every war medal will be
cheapened and the honor discounted. Let medals
be granted by Congress, and by Congress only.
Feery member of the feets before Santiago and
Manila deserves a medal, but let it be a national
shonor, and not subject to local pride and emulation.
Now is an opportune time to create a national
medal for personial valor in war and another for
courageous deeds in civil life. These medals would,
if safeguarded properly in the distribution, soon
rank with the Victoria Cross of England and the iron
Cross of Germany. The Requibilities a large number of real honors to confer; and I for one hope that
THE Sux will lend its influence to sholish the unmaaning honorary milliary titles and decorations
which tend to depreciate the honor conferred by the
real article.

A. S. W.
BROOELTN, Sept. 2. soon have Baltimore and Boston and Topeka ou real article. BROOKLYN, Sept. 2.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUB-Sir: For three days he carcass of a poisoned dog has been permitted to lie unmolested at the corner of Seventh avenue and 118th street. Becently the body of a dead cat was allowed to remain four days exposed in 122d street, hear Eighth avenue, despite protest and appeal, and that at a time when fevers and infantile disorders peculiar as the hot season were prevalent.

THE MAKEUP OF AMERICANS. Study of the Racial Constitution of the

American People. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE Bun of Aug. 28 was an open letter, in which the writer, after showing that a trifle over one-half of the foreigners living in the United States in 1890 came from two countries, Germany and Ireland, went on to make the following remarkable assertion: "Of our native population it can be safely stated that they are mainly the children of Irish and German emigrants." Commenting on the letter, The Sun said editorially that the writer "asserts and proves that the socalled 'Anglo-Saxon' element enters into the composition of our American people less than

the Irish and German," In estimating the racial constitution of the American people it is impossible to give the exact amounts and proportions of the different race elements, except in the case of the foreignborn section, which constitutes about one-seventh of the total population. In the case of the remaining six-sevenths, who are native born, we can give only approximate estimates, and in making some of these approximations we are compelled to reason from imperfect data, and even to do a little judicious guessing ; but we are able to make estimates that will be near enough to the truth to serve the purpose

of ordinarily correct thinking.

For convenience, I divide the American pec ple, that is, the white population, into only four race classes-Anglo-Saxon, Continental Teutonic, Celtic and miscellaneous. In the Anglo-Saxon I include all of English and Scotch origin; in the Continental Teutonic, the Germans, the German Austrians, the Dutch, the Swiss and the Scandinavians; in the Celtic, the Irish and Welsh: in the miscellaneous, the Latins. Sclavonians and all not otherwise accounted for. In this classification there is an error in including all the Scotch with the Anglo-Saxons. because the Highland Scotch are almost pure Celts; but that error is balanced by admitting as Celts all the Irish, for the Irish of the north are mostly Anglo-Saxons, and in the east the "English Pale," established and colonized about 1400, introduced into Ireland a large infusion of Angle-Saxon blood.

In my analysis I will work backward from the census of 1890. That census gives our total population, in round numbers, as 62,000,-000, of which 7,000,000 were colored and 55,-000,000 white. Of the 55,000,000 whites 9,000, 000 were of foreign and 46,000,000 of native

birth. The 9,000,000 foreigners are divided racially as follows: Anglo-Saxon, 2.000,000; Continental Teutonic, 4,000,000; Celtic, 2,000,000; miscellaneous, 1,000,000.

Of the 46,000,000 native whites, 11,000,000 were of foreign parentage (at least had one for-eign parent), and 35,000,000 were of purely na-

tive parentage.

The 11,000,000 natives of foreign parentage are divided racially as follows: Anglo-Saxon, 2.000,000; Continental Teutonic, 5.000,000; Celtie, 3,000,000; miscellaneous, 1,000,000.

The 35,000,000 native whites, whose parents were also native Americans, may be considered as descendants of emigrants who came to this country before 1840; and as the emigration between 1790 and 1840 was very slight in amount (considerably less than a million), and occurred mostly in the decade immediately before 1840, these 35,000,000 must be considered as almost entirely descended from those who were here in 1790. An allowance of 2,500,-000 will suffice to include the descendants in the third and later generations of all who came to this country after 1790.

These 2,500,000 native Americans of postcolonial ancestry may be divided as follows Anglo-Saxon, 1,000,000; Continental Teutonic, Celtic, and miscellaneous, each 500,000,

To determine the racial constitution of the 32,500,000 whom we have remaining, we must find out to what races belonged their ancestors in 1790. The white population of the United States in 1790 was about 3,000,000, and was distributed in three nearly equal divisions in

distributed in three nearly equal divisions in the New England States, the middle Atlantic States, and the southern Atlantic States. The 1,000,000 in New England were almost solidly descendants of the 25,000 English Puritans who came to New England in the seventeenth century, mostly in the decade 1630 to 1640. After the first settlers came New England received practically no more immigrants until the present century. The New Englanders of 1790 were of more purely Anglo-Saxon blood than the people of England at the same time. According to the estimate of a distinguished antiquarian, 98 per cent. were of pure seventeenth century English origin. The million whites living in the Southern States may be classed as all Anglo-Saxons, though their Anglo-Saxon blood was not quite so pure as that of the New Englanders.

The million whites living in the Middle States were of mixed blood. Besides the English element, which certainly amounted to one-half, there were the descendants of 10,000 Hollanders who came in the seventeenth century, of 30,000 Germans who came in the eighteenth century, of numerous Sectoh-1rish eighteenth century, of numerous Scotch-Irish and French Huguerots, and a few representa-

and French Huguerota, and a few representatives of other nationalities.

Of the 3,000,000 white Americans of 1790, five-sixths were Anglo-Saxons; the remaining sixth were divided among the Continental Teutonic, the Celtic and the miscellaneous classes, the Teutonic embracing the largest share.

Pividing, according to these proportions, the 32,500,000 who in 1890 represented the natural increase of the 3,000,000 of 1790, I find that the Anglo-Saxons amounted to 27,000,000, the Continental Teutons to 3,500,000, the Celts to 1,500,000 and the miscellaneous to 500,000.

Now, making a final summation, I find that the 55,000,000 white Americans of 1800 are racially divided as follows:

The state of the s	
Anglo-Saxon of colonial ancestry. Anglo-Saxon of American, but post-colonia ancestry. Anglo-Saxon of foreign parentage. Anglo-Saxon of foreign birth.	2,000,000
Total Angio-Saxon	82,000,000
Continental Teutonic of colonial ancestry. Continental Teutonic of American, bu	
post-colonial ancestry	500,000
Continental Teutonic of foreign parentage Continental Teutonic of foreign birth	4,000,000
Total Continental Teutonic	18,000,000
Celtic of colonial ancestry	1,500,000
Cettle of American, but post-colonial an	18080616066

Celtic of foreign parentage... Celtic of foreign birth Total Celtic ... 7,000,000 Miscellaneous of colonial ancestry.
Miscellaneous of American, but post-colonial ancestry.
Miscellaneous of foreign parentage.
Miscellaneous of foreign birth. 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 Total miscellaneous

This letter, in spite of its statistics and estimates. roves nothing to the student of races. What is the Anglo-Saxon" race, and what elements went into its composition? The race of which Dr. Cornwall writes is not the Anglo-Saxon, but the Englishspeaking race, made up from various races, and whose composition is growing more various as timpasses. This country owes many of its distinguishing institutions to the Dutch, as the late Douglas Campbell showed so conclusively in his notable work on the subject. Moreover, it is not a matter for controversy; it is not a matter that can be treated authoritatively with such statistics as Dr. Cornwall gives; it requires a far desper analysis.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Peace! When the Czar's empire has emancipated those who languish in Siberia's mines.

Peace! When England has convoked a congress

for the Emerald Isle. When Germany has disbanded the army that burdens her people and drives her sons from

home.

Peace! When Turkish savagery is no more.

Peace! When Chine's four hundred millions are
clothed and fed.

Peace! When all the crowns are laid aside and
rulers are elected every four years.

Peace! When the only king we know is the ballot.

Peace! Then, universal peace.

KEW YORK, Aug. 31.

IN THE SYRIAN CHURCH.

The Worshippers on the Second Story of a Washington Street Tenement. At 77 Washington street on the second or of a tenement, in a room in which no attened has been made at costly decoration or furnithing. the church of the Syrian colony in New York. On the left-hand side of the room as ore faces the altar there are perhaps a couple of dozen plain cane-scatcd oak chairs. There are no seats on the other side of the room, that reserved for the men, for it is not the custom for men to sit during the services of the Greek

the other side, and they sit. Last Sunday the sanctuary was shut off from the main part of the room by a changeable blue and green silk curtain, upon which was stitched a blue satin cross, and on either side of this curtain there were two doors that looked like the doors of a stage setting, curtain did not reach the floor by about ten inches, and through this space the priest and his assistants could be seen, either moving about or donning their vestments, during the long prelude, when the choir, on either side, assisted by the men who were standing, chanted a pleasant sounding canticle. There were no ushers, and all seats were

Church. All the men are on one side of the

room, and they stand; all the women are on

free. Many of the devout Syrians, as they entered the little room, stopped at the altar near the door and kissed the picture of the patron saint of the church. On three tell brass pedestals tallow candles were burning, and round the base of the candle nearest the door there were three little colored wax candles. If you find yourself wondering if these three candles are emblematic of anything, you will

there were three little colored wax candles. If you find yourself wondering if these three candles are emblematic of anything, you will soon be enlightened, for just now a chubby little boy of about three years comes into the room with his father. The father does his devotion, makes a contribution to the plate of the doorkeever and gives his little son one of the wax candles. The two then go to the back of the room, and the child evidently says something to his father which means "Up," for the father lifts the child in his arms. You then note in gill letters on the band of the boy's cap, "U. S. Navy." The boy whispers something else to his father, who walks to the front of the room with the child in his arms. The little fellow lights his small candle and sets it on the candlestick to burn with the others.

Later, if you inquire, you may learn that any one may have one of these candles to light and burn as his offering to his saint. If he wishes to pay for the candle, he may but if this is not quite convenient, it is all right; he is welcome to the candle anyway.

The priest and his assistants come out of the sanctuary, he swinging the ceaser and they bearing the cross and the challes. All the time and incessantly, from the opening to the closing of the services, the men chart; but the chant is not monotonous, even to a foreigner. Then the priest goes back into the sanctuary, the curtain is drawn behind him; he and his assistants ohant behind the scenes, the men in the front room responding. After a time the priest and his assistants again appear in the front room promises. The devout cross themselves, approach him, and kiss first the Gospel and then the priest's hand. Among the devout there is much making of the cross and upon several occasions the worshipper does it by bending forward so that he may touch the floor with the fingers, which first go to the forehead, then to the fight.

There are about 4,000 Syrlans in New York, Most of them live in Washington street, but many of the more prosperous ones have rem

The Generation That Fought the Civil War. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SP: What would this country have done in this yar without the training and experience acquired in the civil war? Every officer in command of the orces actually engaged, naval and military. received his schooling in that long and des

perate war. If the generation which fought that war or received its terrible education had not remained to steady public sentiment, how hysterical would have become the manifestations of feeling provoked by sensational newspaper exag-gerations of the sufferings inseparable from war, sufferings which that generation had been forced to endure in a measure a hundred fold

It seems to me that most of your newspaper contemporaries" hereabouts are edited either by boys or downright scoundrels. They either know nothing of the necessary hardships of war or they magnify them or lie about them with a view to arousing evil passions for a purely malicious purpose. The worst example of the lot is the Evening Post of this city, as your correspondent writing from Boston said A VOLUNTEEB OF '61. recently. NEW YORK, Sept 3.

A Dream of America's Future.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUE-Sir: Visions of America's greatness broaden and lengthen like evening shadows as the descending sun of Spain's once vast empire sinks to eternal rest behind the tropical hills of Porto Rico, Cubs, and the Philippine Islands, Sr. Louis, Sept. 1, 1898.

BUNBEAMS.

-Three women are members of the Board of Aldermen at Lincoln, Neb. -The skeleton of a man was uncarthed recently near Elwood, Ind., with an Indian arrow imbedd

1865, the tires of which have never been reset. He also has a soythe south which he has used every season for forty-five years. -Two teaspoonfuls of quince juice were recently

-A Maine farmer has a cart which he built in

administered to a sufferer from an aggravated case of hiccoughs in Chillicothe, O., and cured after many other remedies had failed. -Statistics of Ohio show among other things an nsatisfactory condition of marital affairs. During

the past year more than 7,000 applications for di vorce were filed in the State. -The nicknames of some of the new States are: outh Dakota, Swing Cat State; Washington, Chinook State; North Dakota, Plicker-tail State; Montany

Stub-toe State; Nebrasks, Blackwater State; Nevada, Bilver State. -The body of a woman buried in Winchester, Ky., thirty-three years ago was recently exhumed and found to be petrified. The body was buried in a metallic casket. The face had a natural appearance, and in one hand was a rose which was perfect in its

-A band of Sioux Indians paraded the streets of St. Louis with thirty carloads of ponies they had brought in by rail, and after thus exciting public interest, sold their stock at public sale, obtaining prices which caused them to return to the reser

tion for another lot of ponies. -The Rev. Wesley Blakely of Keystone, W. Va., is 107 years old. He has preached 7,763 sermons, hap tized 6,023 people and married 1,817 couples in eighty-five years. He says he has 1,081 living descendants, embracing five generations. He served in the war of 1812. His first vote was for James Monroe. In 1896 he walked five miles to vote for

McKinley. -A child who wandered away from Burns Valley, Pa., was lost in the mountains. When found she was in the midst of wild animals and among rattle snokes, but she declared they had made no attack upon her and that she had subsisted among them by eating wild berries. The hunting party that found her killed twelve rattlers near the rock where she was discovered.

-Herman W. Knickerbocker died in Naperville, Ill., Aug. 15, at the age of e5 years. He was born in Schaghticoke, N. Y. His grandfather was a Colonel in the Revolutionary War, and his father was a Colonel in the war of 1812. The homestead in Schaghticoke is still standing. It was constructed 200 years age of brick brought from Holland. The State of How York appropriates \$1,000 annually fire the care of the house and its contents,